in flagrant de'icto; papers, arms and munitions all detected. Great parade is made of the thing in the Débats.

the Debats.

The President has attended the celebration of mass for the soul of his father—very military and operatio—filled with soldiers and opera artists. It took place at Saint Leu Taverney.

There have been many fotes lately according to annual custom. Last Sunday, at St. Cloud, was a very grand one, with fire works and illuminations. Thousands of the country folks, in their original simple attire, sitend these fotes, to make purchases and see the shows, which are ranged side by side, in long avenues.

In long avenues.

The theaters are dullish, it being out of season. I would advise every lover of good acting to see Frederich Lemaitre. His power of merging himself in the part he gives, seems to me unequalled. Rachel is in London, Sontag, Frezzolini, and all the notabilities of the musical world. Likewise a black woman, a vocalist, who has failed to compute to the standard of savere criticism at Her Majesty's theater. The Elysée is alumbaring. No jesty's theater—The Elysée is slumbering. No balls now. The President gives away a good deal of other people's money. With 10,000 francs balls now. The President gives away a con-deal of other people's money. With 10,000 francs a day, it would be strange if he could not buy proa day, it would be strange if he could not say pro-ularity by spending a round sum every week. He is going to review the French fleet soon. The whole Presidential Machinery is what the Reds said it would be—royal to the last degree. I some parts of Paris the name of the street, in tha some parts of Paris the name of the street, in the gas lamps, in m. tal or shas appears, so that it can be read day and night. The following notice of a body in which America takes part, appears: The peace congress which was bonored with such a brilliant reception in Paris last year, will bold its session for 1850 at Frankfort on the Mais, on the 22d, 23d and 24th of August It is expected that the Delegates from England will amount to 300. It will be attended by emittent members of Parliament, &c.

It is announced by the Patric that the clab which the Refugees had formed in London, has just been closed by the British Government: closed by the British Government :

"The violence of the speeches of our cllow citizens and the Socialist decrines which they held forth, could not be appreciated by the Weigs, who saw in these meetings a not-bed of disquieting propagandism."

sppreciated by the Whigs, who saw in these meetings a hot-bed of disquieting propagandism."

This was to be expected. English liberty is now, and always has been, a lie—It never had any existence, and never can have, while the miser ble faction of Whigery—which is worse than Tory ism—rules. The Tories in, and the people would revolutionize the Government. The Whigs in, and obstacles are simply thrown in the way of Raform. It is not sufficient that British gold has subsidized every Court in Europe in some way or other; it is not enough that the monopolizing spirit of hypocritical free-traders forces every nation in Europe to keep up custom-houses against Birmingham and Manchester, to save itself against immolation like that of Portugal or Iroland, or such losses as we are now undergoing in America; but when the only freely thinking and soting men in those nations take refuge against tranny in England, they are forbidden to meet together to discuss the rights tions take refuge against tyranny in England, they are forbidden to meet together to discuss the rights of man—to pender on those things which constitute the difference between the freeman and the slave. We should not be surprised at these things in England, but sceept as matters of course. The instant any writing or movement in England takes a character that the tyrants in office think daugerons or meaning their privileges, that instant the ous, or menactog their privileges, that instant the publication is seized or the meeting dissolved. publication is setzed or the meeting dissorted.— And this is English liberty! Let one who doubts instance a case to the contrary. As we, in Amer-ica, are not parties to this war upon human nature, but as we take the ground that men have a right to be propagandists, we should, so long as we have a Minister in England—for which there is no use see that he does represent us, and that the repre-sentative of some twenty millions of American sov-creigns does not commit them. I have had occasion to call attention to this matter before, and, as a jour nalist, I regret to have to dwell on such scenes as the following. Had I been present at the dinner noticed, I certainly should, as an American, have taken Mo Lewrence up, and repudiated utterly such an in-vocation of British patronage, or such a depreca-tion of insular morgue, as is contained in the fol-lowing address by Mr. Lawrence at the Ryyal Agricultural Society's Dinner, Exeter, England:

lowing address by Mr. Lawrence at the Kryal Agricultural Society's Dinner, Exeter, England:

"Mr. Lawrence, the American Minister, proposed the next tossi, that of 'Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.' It was a tossi which he had the more pleasure in offering to them, incomments at irrelated to the three great interests of this country, and of all countries; insamuch, also, as to his mind there appeared to be no want of farmony in these interests so long as they were properly regulated and combined. Now, friendly as he was to all the interests—bettering that the power and the glory and proposity of this country had been promised by the existence of them all; he rejuded to thin, Agriculture was put first. [Great cheering.] He came there not as a foreigner. [Choers] He came there to date relationship. He came there to see with his own tyes, for the first time in his life, the farmers of England [Cheers, and a cry of; take a good look a 'em.]—he nearing as he did, that when he saw the farmers of England and interest head the history of his amounter not to know that the farmers had affected the history for well not to know that the farmers had for large the did not be shown that the farmers and England and always been lo, all and true to the Gross and He knew history for well not to know that the powers and He knew history for well not to know that the powers and the farmers [cheeses]—and he came there he made his ancestors had been farmers—and England farmers [cheeses]—and he came there as the roprosentative of a country winces great material interests were those founded in the woll. [Cheers and the farmers—and England farmers [cheeses]—and he came there as the roprosentative of a country winces great material interests were those founded in the woll. [Cheers and always here to be a country winces great material interests were those founded in the woll. [Cheers and the came there as the roprosentative of a country winces great material interests were those founded in the woll. [Cheers and the came there as th

with England? Does England claim relationship with England? Does England claim relationship with him? Mr. Fennimore Cooper, in his work on England, says, with a sigh, that never once in account of his consanguinity—on account of his being an American. I have lived a year in England, and have known hundreds of Englishmen, from the peasant to the peer, and it is my experience to. I found an average and did it is my experience to. England did he find any affection shown to ence tro. I found no expressed dislike to me as an American, but frequently bitter risings of disdxin to our Democracy, which I promptly checked.—
But Mr. Lawrence claims consanguinity. It is the same venerable musty tale. It was with hardly a variation in the mouth of Mr. Everett, Mr. Ban-

If loyalty to the crown be a virtue in farmers, If loyalty to the crown be a virtue in farmers, what becomes of the farmer lads at Bunker Hill, who sent the crown to perdition, while they drove again and again the royal regiments, which the crown sent cut to impale them alive, into the water? What becomes too, of the farmer Cromwell, and his ironside farmers? Cromwell, who was so loyal to the crown that at Worcester he said, so far from being loyal to the man Charles, he sought him out personally in order to kill him? What sacrifices of the farmers of England does Mr. Lawfar from being joy at to the man Charles, he sought him out personally in order to kill him? What sacrifices of the farmers of England does Mr. Lawrence sliude to? The history of England is to be found not in the red-tape rubbush called "Hume, Smollett and Bissett," but in the living pictures of the old dramatists—in Tom Jones, Roderick Random, the Vicar of Wakefield. Taxing the Squirearchy of England, which constituted the farmers, (the laborers then, as now, being no better than serfs.) and what a picture does it present. When the idea of Puritandom was crushed, a Loyalty took its place, the Loyalty which Mr. Lawrence praises. What a coarse, fiithy, drunken bratal set of wretches were these farmers—the loyal farmers! Squire Western, Orson Topehall, and their boon companions, are more savage than savages. See what Mr. Catiin says in his Indian Travels of the Mandans for example. Will any one for a moment compare one of his Mandan gentleman—the hatchet buried—with the bestailty of Western, with Topehall's friend who wished to violate Narciass, with the whole pandemonium of coarse, rioting, cruel, the whole pandemonum of coarse, rioting, cruel, proud, ignorant ruffians, who formed the English Squirearchy. Mr. Macsulay, in his late History, tells a few things which every reader of old plays knows, respecting those proud times which cause Mr. Lawrence to claim kindred with the British, who have invaded our constant. Mr. Lawrence to claim kindred with the British, who have invaded our country, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and bired Hessians and savages to kill us without regard to age or sex. These loyal farmer Squires, where were their contributions to letters, arts, sciscoe, religion even? Men of letters, of all the amounties of life, were held in contempt by them. Even the clergy were so low that a Lersie not only said prayers, but blacked boots and curried herees; and the lady's maid turned up her nose at a parson for a match, when that a Levic not only said prayers, but blacked boots and curried horses; and the lady's maid turned up her nose at a parson for a match, when she could get a butler. If things are a little better now in England—if a foreign Minister, although a manufacturer, a permitted to speak on a platform at a dinner presided over by a noble lord, the cansille of ordinary farmers, such as Mr. Lawrence boasts of having been descended from, eating like footmen at the lower table—to what is it owing? To Democracy—a sight infusion of which saves a few Englishmen from being the degraded wretches which the mass are. But respecting democracy Mr. Lawrence had not a word to say. No, that buggaboo of ordinary minds, good tasts, forbade it. But did not good taste equally firbid his loyal oration? Did the American people send Mr. Lawrence abroad to speak that way. No one will say so. If Mr. Lawrence, as a private person, had spoken, well and good. If he finds his private account in making the English believe that we glow over our descent with pride, well and good. But as representative he should be guarded. He will find by studying the history of England that it is not such a marvellous history after all. A few men of genius, such as each country shows in about equal proportion—the said men of genius invariably holding inferior stations, deploring their vile estate like Shakspere, in his sonnets, or drinking

whisky, like Borns, to cover the degradation of being forced to guage it: these are Eugland's history—her loyal history, that is to say. But if the progress of a nation centile a nation to bosst, let us take that of Massachusetts Bay; and Mr. Lawrence, by turning to Evelyn's Diary, will find that so long ago as Charles II. in privy council it was resolved to send out a commission to ascertain if resolved to send out a commission to ascertain if the power of old Hogland was not menaced by New England. The man of sixty, afraid of the infant of six months, is not a more deplorable spectacle. And to come to technical matters, is Mr. Lawrence acquainted with all the agricultural labor saving machinery of the Union, of indigenous production, that he is so deferential to English agriculture?

I regret to have to write this way, as to bring the potent columns of The Tribune to bear against any public man, knowing that public life the most fauliless does not screen the politician from attants. But Mr. Lawrence can well afford to be corrected, as the public owes him a deep debt of gratitude for his institution of Lowell, a more glorious act than the victories of all the nobility of England put together. Bearing his own claims to respect in mind, feeling the weight of each word which he utters as a national representative of the richest nation in the world, he should vary the old phrase-ology of cur Foreign Ministers, which more than anything else has contributed to degrade us abroad. Lot d Brougham said to Mr. Cooper: "Why is it that your Ministers abroad have nothing distinctive in their politics?" Mr. Cooper replied that he supposed that it was with the desire not to give of fense—or words to that effect. No offensence by I regret to have to write this way, as to bring pessed that words to that effect. No offense need be given, and our Ministers and our maccredited repre-sentatives need not virtually deny their Democratic faith, by qualifying Democracy, which should abate nothing of its grandeur in all places. The result of the course of our Ministers abroad, is to teach tuft hunting to Americans, who are considered pro-verbisi for it. New York morehants in England are looked upon pretty much as peddlers, and so they will be until we send men sbroad who will not plsy up to the English, or speak of our inferiority as a young nation, but who will assert the dignity of man against the pretensions of privilege. W.H.F.

CANADIAN AFFAIRS.

Backward Legislation... The Supplies... Old Dan Tucker's Pension... No Radioays... Temperance Going aboud ... Promotering ... Medical Corporations... Tinkering the Law... Local Tures... Banking Usury... The Westher and Crops... Outs and Ins... Reforms in General... Mechanics Meetings.

Correspondence of The Tripuse...

Toronto, Friday, August 2, 1850.

The inalienable homestead, and poor debtors tools and furniture-saving bills, have been kicked under the Assembly's Table by Ba'dwin and La. fentaine's majority, with very little ceremony. I'll take care to give the year and nays in a heavy edition of a Canadian Almanac for the next year, and for the next elections in Canada, which I am compiling. Those legislators have but little sagacity who neglect to provide, where it can be done, for extreme poverty and unforeseen misfortunes in families. I fear that the bill to abolish the jail for the debtor, except he has acted fraudu. lently, will meet no favor at the hands of Price, Hincks and Baldwin-but will be glad to find my self mistaken.

The Assembly is busily engaged (as I suppose Congress soon will be) in voting the supplies, or rather in talking about retrenchment. They may make a little in salaries, for show, but the savings in such a House as I see here will be very small indeed. They may have head enough, but they bave no heart, for such work. Commissioner Merritt has favored the Finance Committee with a grand retrenchment scheme. Inspector General Hinchs, who is very clever in all matters of ascounts and money, has presented a reply, in which he handles Merritt's programme without gloves. Merritt, it seems, takes the State of New York,

Merritt, it seems, takes the State of New York, since 1846, as his great model. Hincks insist that Canada, having the collection of her own customs revenue, the control of her own tariffs, post office, wild lands, and being as large as ten such States as New York, is in a different situation, and requires a different kind of service. I must confess that in the way of official incomes and expenditures we are more like to Washington.

To give you an idea of our notions of economy, I will mention a particular case. A Mr. Tucker, an old man, but not "Old Dan," came here from Newfoundiand seeking an office, and was made an Executive adviser of Sir George Arthur, the geatleman sent from Van Dieman's Land (England State Prison) to rule this country, 1833. A berth had to be got for him, so they divided the duties of the Secretary, and called Tucker Registrar, giving had to be got for him, so dely the Secretary, and called Tucker Registrar, giving him a separate bureau, clerks, &c. Of course if the Secretary, and called Tucker Registrar, giving him a separate bureau, clerks, &c. Of course it was a sinecore. It is now proposed to reduite the offices of Secretary and Registrar, and give Tucker \$1,200 of a life pension till he dies, as an inducement to resign, because they have given him, for the last eight years, \$2,666 a year for doing nothing. I cannot but agree with flucks that, in money matters, we look more like to Washington and Loudon than Albany or Boston.

Your readers do not care to hear, nor will I bather them with a detail of official extravagance.

bother them with, a detail of official extravagance. Let it suffice that I am able to assure you, that so long as our large revenue is expended with prince ly magnificence on idle, useless drones, we will not be likely to rival little Massachusetts, or even Cubs, under Spain, in the extent of our railways. Canada West contains NINE MILES of railway. traveled by a borse team, and that only for a part of the year. Yet this is really a fine country if its grand financiers could but learn to "take care of

grand manciers could be a local to the public.

Father Chiniquy and his brother clergy are not only working wonders in the Temperance way by moral suasion, but even performing miracles on the Legislature. Bills, both for Upper and Lower Candidate in progress and blady to mass, which will Legislature. Bills, both for Opper and bower Can-ada, are in progress, and likely to pass, which will greatly abridge the powers of bad tavern keepers and abridge their headlong career, beside ridding the Province of clusters of beer and whisky shops. The voluntary associations for Temperance, young and old, are increasing in strength. The grand Temperance turn out tother day, in front of the Parliament House, had a sensible effect upon the Periperance turn out tother asy, in front of the action of the Legislature. Government took the action of the Legislature. Government took the hint, and sent down Mr. Hincks with a supplementary supply bill, in which I find a \$2,000 item as a gratuity to Father Chiniquy. A Mr. White, from Mansachusetts, loctured here, and made an excelent impression. A baseless rumor here spread that Mr. Greeley was expected. The first temperance meeting ever held in Toronto was got up by Mr. Jesse Ketchum and others, in the old American Methodist Meeting-house, many years since. We had a youthful "division" attached to the society, and great good came out of the movement.

Mr. Hincks, the main financier of Canada, shows great soility in raising money from the people, increasing taxation, and borrowing, spending, & hut these very high rates and the sharp practice at our frontier custom houses vex the farmers, country merchants, and other importers, more especially as \$600,000 a year of the net proceeds go off to London, annually, or the greater part, to pay interest

annually, or the greater part, to pay interest

on our debt.

Our special legislation in the railway business would fill a folio volume, for this session only—but that indespensable ingredient in their artificial formations called ready money is not over plentiful. Presidents and Directors we may have by the gross, to order, but will they build the roads?—New England regularity and Yankee frugality would help quite as much, and I wish we may get

a supply.

The Legislature has been doctoring the laws regulating the dectors, but I begin to hope that their tinkering and tighteeing will fail there. It's really fortenate for the law-manufacturers at Washington

and Toronto, that this is not Cholera year.

Hitherto a silver dollar has passed for a paper dellar and nearly two cents. It is to come down scen to a level with the paper. A wise measure that, it's a wonder our Solons did not see it sooner. Bills "to improve the practice of the law" are about as thick as blackberries: but I fear that the

about as thick as blackberries: but I fear that the practice of the law will not be much improved by their means. Like the New York Herald and the their means. Like the New-York Herald and the practicing lawyers with you, our flocks of barristers have a settled hatred of scientific codifications of rules. Every Court, every Judge, every legality warehouse in Canada is converted into a special manufactory of rules and standing orders. System they don't want—not they. One of our law officers, Solicitor General MacDonald, has introduced a bill for the excellent purpose of bringing justice nearer the people's homesteads, by providing for the settlement at home of much law work that folks have now to go 25 to 50 miles to adjudicate.

now to go 25 to 50 miles to adjudicate.

Upper Canada has got a new Assessment bill, (by Hincks) increasing the direct local taxation, but equalizing it much better. Lower Canada, I balieve, has no direct taxes. The ignorance of the majority of the people of reading and writing,

scarcely enables them to begin to man go their local affairs in towns and counties. Money has been voted liberally of late years for schools there; but whether it is lad out to much advantage is more than I know. The Baldwin Lafontaine Mulstry unfortunately turn everything into the political capital factory—even justice itself. I fear, necomes a slow coach or a crooked stick when "the party"

A sow coach or a croated such when "the party" interests are likely to be affected. As far as I can gather of public sentiment, a new election would effect as unexpected changes in 1851 as the last did in 1847.

Mr. Merritt's bill, introducing some of the guards against fraud in your backing system, but omitting others, and basing banking operations hereafter, in new Banks, on deposits of Provincial stock, has passed the Assembly. A bill, by Holmes of Montreal, repealing the usury laws, in part, and bring-ing acciety more directly under the yoke of the money-lenders, has had a second reading, 33 to 28.

Idon tilheit.

The weather here is very changeable, and is injuriously affecting the Wheat crop; so far as I bear, however, the season is very healthy. \$3,000 a year, for five years; have been voted to continue a geological survey by Mr. Logan and his assist-ants. I am tald he is a very efficient officer, but whether he is active and persevering I have not

The ours make a great flourish daily about the State of New York, elective institutions, and the universal prosperity across with you—almost every universal prosperity across with you—almost everything they propose resolves itself into your political waves, offered at second-hand. The iss glory
in the splender of our connection, British practice,
usages, and precedents, the mother country, and
provinctal improvement, excluding Bailways. If
England had more of universal education and less
of aristocracy, and Johnsthan had less of negro
Slavery, itse ambition to annex all creation to the
great Republic, more frueshity and less Executive
patronage is the Federal Government—and if the
two nations permitted fewer sinceures, and paid patronage is the Federal Covernment—and it was two nations permitted fewer sinceures, and paid for fewer lighting and non-combatant officers, military and naval—the world would be improved by the changes. As it is, Sir Robert Peel's death will be likely to hasten the real struggle in Britain for that substantial power to the toiling millions which the House of Commons, as hitherto constituted exhausting the retains to the wealthy few. toted, substantially retains to the wealthy few. Changes for the better in England would happily affect Ireland, affect us, and bring you also meaner to "the good time coming," when the brotherhood of nations will be a glorious reality. I like to read of your New-York Mechanics' meet-

ings for improving their condition. "When there's a will there's a way." Better be soberly planning for the future than dram-drinking or playing cards. Yours, ROGER SHERMAN.

Visitors from Buffalo—The Stars and Stripes

Meanures Perfected by the Canada Parlinment-Sectarian Public Schools-Going

Correspondence of The Tribune.

TORONTO, Friday, Aug 9. The arrival of the steamer with the city's guests, this evening, from Buffalo, was marked by a very heavy shower of hail, with thunder-claps as loud as the roar of artillery on and opposite Navy Island in 1837-8. A splendid entertainment was provided in the City Hall, and a covered way of considerable length, ornamented with evergreens and lighted up with gar, conveyed the banqueters to St. Lawrence Hall, a new, capacious and elegant public room, where a ball was given. To-morrow, Lord Elgin gives a grand entertainment at Elmsley House, and a temporary room is erected in front of his mension.

I have known Toronto between thirty and forty years, but never till to day did I see the Stars and Stripes displayed on ber City Hall, along with the British flag. The last time the American easign floated on the breeze at the top of our public buildings, was during the war of 1812, when Toronto was taken the second time. This evening the British atesmer Chief Justice came into the hardward the American contribution of the hardward flower with the flower with bor with the American colors flying at her mast head, and the Union-jack at her flag-staff. Friendship is better than fighting: I hope it will last.

I doubt whether the Legislature can adjourn before Saturday: among the important measures which will probably receive the royal assent (although as to some of them I may be mistaken) I

though as to some of them? I may be insteady a venture to enumerate—

1. Giving the people acts or statutes for Upper Canada trial by jury—no longer through dependent sheriffs and coroners—but fairly and honestly, but for the grand and petit pannels.

2. Cheap Postage for Canada, with free exchanges for newspapers on our side of the lines—(if the Governor do not reserve the bill for consideration in England).

eration in England)

3. Abolishing the right of Primagenium in Upper Canada, in the succession to Real Estate, and revieing for its more equal division among the hidren or other near relatives.

4 A much improved and more equalized, though

yet imperiect, system of assessment for the towns and counties of Upper Canada I t taxes the far-mer's cattle, but leaves the merchants stock quas-seased. This defect can be mended, however. sessed. This defect can be menored,
As a whole, the bull indicates progress.

5. Exchanging some of our barbarous, plunder
Law processes, orders, and fees, for

ing, Chancery Law processes, orders, and lees, for rules a LITTLE less vexations; and adding some few Common Law Court improvements to our system, to sry to render it tolerable.

6. Giving \$60,000 to Rev. Dr. Egerton Hyerson, Methodist preacher, and Superintendent of Upper Canada Schools, to enable him to build a Normal School here, and establish a model farm.

7. Providing a new School Law for Upper Canada, authorizing separate public schools for Papists, where desired, but not for the different Protestant sects, and endowing all such sectarian schools with the public revenue. I have been a steady and most disinterested friend to equal rights for the Church of Rome everywhere, and for other denominations, but when her priesthood presses her claims on us protests: is in the majority here, to have the reli-gious sectorion peculiar instruction of her youth paid out of our pockets, while no such privilege is given to quaker, method st, or unitarian, they help to prove the assection of the North of Ireland protestants that sectarian supremacy (as in 1850), not equality of rights, is their true sim. Your Syracuse School Convention address suited me well on that heed. I neither went papist nor protestant to usarp a spiritual supremacy in America, and disdain to flatter any sect or party that will only support a Government on such conditions. The Philadelphia mobs of '44, and their clerical movers, on the one hand, said the Roman Catholic priesthood of Cana-

da on the other, keep society in hot water, quarrel-ing about points of faith which no one can solve, and forgetting what all might agree upon, points of We are also to have Free Banking in Canada, something after your usage; and our public debt is to be the basis of our bank issues.

enable the several towns and townships to en-force Temperance, and punish drunkarks and the tavern-keepers who encourage them, is on logisla-tive journey, and likely to become a law.

10. Also a bill to protect Telegraph, and
11. Numerous Railway bills.
12. About \$50,000 have been voted to prepare the Legislative Buildings in Quebec for the recep-tion of the next Parliament. Since the Union, the Legislative has sat seven years in Lower Canada, at Montreal, and but three at Kingston and Toat Montreal, and but three at Kingston and To-ronto; yet, after one session more here, it is to be carried down to Quebec, to please the French Canadian notaries, advocates, seignears, and prints, and induce the representives of that sec-

tion to go with "the Government."

13. A bill to tax, for the benefit of British au there, your cheap reprints of British copyright books, will also receive the royal assent. England withcraws all protection from the products of the farmers, but increases it to us on the products of the brains of her poets, novelists and historians. Our Libel laws are those of England 50 years

since, but I doubt whether the recent measure of fered in amendment of them, and which is substant tially your mode of justification of written statements under the general issue ples, will be sustained. If held back, it will be done to check the

There are, or will be, many enactments assented to: the above strike me as being among the most important. They provide for radical changes in the currency, the administration of the law and its practices in education, in the postal system, in local total control of the law and its practices in education, in the postal system, in local total control of the law and its practices in education, in the postal system, in local total control of the law and its practices in education. cal taxation, in the law of inheritance or descents, and of enforcing temperance in the use of strong liquors. Much that is reprehensible has been or will be sanctioned, but the balance of the work of the session is seemingly on the right side. I wish I could see the public money used more prudently our twenty millions of national debt is no national

blessing by any means. ROGER SHERMAS.
Friday, Aug 10.—A bright, mild, lovely morning this. The Buffalos, 150 to 200 ladies and gentlenen, with some children, will have a pleasant time off.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Quarterly Review of Crime in New-York-River Thieves - Their Number, Habits, dec.

To the Hon Caleb Woodhuli, Mayor:

Bill: Enclosed I hand you a report, showing the
condition of the Police Department for the quarter
commencing with the 1st of April, and ending with
the 18th of 18th of 18th. the 30th of June, 1850.

Number of Arrests.

By referring to this report, it will be seen that the number of arrests made during the quarter amount to 8,214, while the whole number of arrests made during the previous five months was 10,352, made during the previous are months was to be, showing an average iscrease in the number of ar-rests of 668 per month. There has been no com-parative increase of crime of the higher grades, and the increase in the number of arrest-soccarred in that grade of crimes known as misdemeanors. There have been six hundred and thirty nine complaints made to the Corporation Attorney, for vio-lations of the Corporation ordinances.

During the past three mouths there have been 2.317 days lost by policemen, in consequence of sickness and disability, while during the provious quarter, the number of days lost from the same cause was 2,980, showing a gratifying decrease of

Unlicensed Rum Shops

From the return of persons sedling intoxinating drinks, it will be seen that the number of persons reported as selling without license amounts to 1.546, being an increase over the former report of 925; while the number licensed only amounts to 3,481, being a decrease of 602, as compared with the previous report; while the whole number of persons reported as engaged in the liquor traffic amounts to 5,027, being an increase over former report of 526. It should be borne in mind, that this report was made to me at a time when the Comreport was made to me at a time when the Com-missioners of Excise were engaged in granting the annual licenses, so that the exhibit of the number of persons selling without license cannot be relied upon as entirely correct, as many of these persons were licensed the previous year, and had not been able, owing to the number applying, to get their licenses renewed.

Lodgings, Lost Children, Fires, &c.

It also appears that there have been 11,059 per-sons accommodated with loggings. 1,747 lost chil-dren restored to their parents. 151 persons found sick or injured in the streets and assisted, 42 persons rescued from drowning, 49 fires extinguished by this department, 496 stores and dwellings found astray end restored to their owners, and \$12.213 43 taken from drunken persons and lodgers, and restored to them again.

Property at the Waurves, Amount, &c.

In connection with this report I deem it my duty te direct the attention of your Honor to a serious and increasing evil, now prevalent along the docks of the City, and in the waters of the Harbor adjacent thereto—an evil which has long been a subject of solicitude with the department but which, with the present means and distribution of material. with the present means and distribution of material. I have not the power to abate or even remedy partially. I allude to a large and augmenting aggregate of depredation by the river thieves, who intend the ships and harbor, and who, by means of the boats which they are provided, are enabled almost invariably to escape detection and arrest. A few statistics relative to the importance of the great interests so much exposed to future operations, and facts elucidating the method by which the mercantile community is plundered daily and nightly, and almost with impurity, will doubtless be sufficient to convince your Honor of the necessity of some more effectual system whereby these demoralizing more effectual system whereby these demoralizing

and injurious practises may be suppressed.

The merchant marine tonnage of the port of New-York is now far above that of any other port on the Western Continent, and if the present annual increase shall continue in the same ratio for comparatively only a few years longer, no seaport in the world will be able to boast a shipping list so in the world will be able to boat a supplied as an numerous, or ocean and river craft so capacious and extensive. Our city is poculiarly situated for such a result, having an unobstructed water froat, embracing two sides of the long pennsula within corporation limits, with facilities for forming the third so soon as the necessities of business re-

quire it.
During the year 1849, the arrivals at the port of
New York, from "beyond sea," were 3,247, consisting of steamers ships, barks, brigs and other large
craft, beside 5,773 arrivals in the coast-wise trade!
This shows a total of 9,010, and does not include

This shows a total of 9,010, and does not include the vast number of schoolers, shops, &c. engaged in the river trade. Doubless, the grand total of strivals at our piers, from all points, would reach 12,000 annuelly, or 1,000 vessels per month!

During the first five months of the present year, the imports of New York were \$51,000 272, while the experts for the same period amounted to \$18,900 829, and, allowing the imports and experts to be in the same ratio during the remainder of the year, the incoming merchandise would amount to year, the incoming merchandise would amount to nearly \$125,000,000, while the exports would show an aggregate of \$43,500,000, or over \$14,000,000 per month afficiation our waters, beside the immease value of the perishable and moveable perty belonging to the ordinary shipping, and steam marine, such as cordage, chains, botts, blocks, can-vass, arches, &c. liable to pulsage, day and night, and as yet, suffered to continue without any pro ection whatever. This estimate, however, does not include the im-

mease amount of produce brought to our wharves by the river craft, on both sides of the town, or the great and aimest incalculable quantities of goods transmitted by steamers and saling craft, for interier consumption, which would unquestionably swell the aggregate of merchandize exposed to these piffering operations along our docks, to the sum of between \$300,000,000 and \$400,000,000 per year-showing that, at least, \$1,000,000 worth of goods in iransile constantly around and upon the piers and sites, within corporation limits! - exclu-sive, of course, of the value of the innumerable vessels, with their apputentances, which float upon

River Thieves.

River Thieves.

The authorities of the city would be, most assurcedly, talse to their trusts and wanting in their care of the large commercial interests of the metropolis, if some reasonable affort be not attempted to afford an adequate protection to the vast property thus exposed. The plan which I respectfully take the liberty to submit to your Honor has been, for some years now past, under advisement in this burren, and is only called furth at this present time through the increasing frequency of complaints from the mercantile community, whose merchandise, I am compelled to say, has not, thus far, received that careful supervision, while aboard ship, or on our plers, which the magnitude and importance of this branch of our prespectly demands.

These river thieves pursue their nefatious operations with the most systematic perseverance, and

tions with the most systematic perseverance, and manifest a shrewdness and adrotness which case only be attained by long practice, and the season of impunity they have for years enjoyed.

Number and Boldness.

From the best information I have been able to obtain, I am led to believe that no less than three bundred thieves, men and boys, are engaged in these pilfering forays upon property along the dock; and in the prosecution of this viliatnoss calling, nothing comes amiss from a ship a anchor to a case of sith goods—a mainsat, or a bale of raw cotton. of suk goods—a mainsail, or a bale of raw cotton. In their boats, under cover of the night, they prow around the wharves and vessels in the stream, and dexterously shatch up every piece of loose proper-ty left for a moment unguarded. In conjunction with the common dock thieves, they plan and exe-cute audacious robberies, even in broad day, and that ship keeper must be a sharp one indeed, who is not very often entrapped by the conning of their confederates, to some remissions of duty sufficient for their unlawful purposes.

Receivers of Stolen Goods. All along the line of South st. on the Hast River and West at. on the North River, and in the vicinity of those streets, rearward toward the town, are ity of those streets, resrward toward the town, are numbers of apparently decent people, engaged in the small grocery business, or keeping lower grade boarding houses or junk shops, who each own one or more boats, and from these sources the "river thieves" procure the skiffs, yawls, or scows, with which they scull silently round the City during the hours of darkness and repose. When too deeply laden with plunder to escape, or when pursued too closely by the police, they heatstate not to leave their boat load of booty and make their escape in a light tender which they usually have near at hand a light tender which they usually have near at hand in case of such mishap, knowing full well that simultaneously with the public notice of the capture will appear the junk shopman's advertisement of his loss of a boat, the identical stolen property in which he is, through their information, enabled to describe

and swear to as his own, even before he has seen the articles; and that boat and its contents will be given up to their respectable confederate as a restoration to the lawful owner! Such cases do frequently occur, and the officers of the law are forced to deliver property, certainly stolen, but, through the escape of the thieves themselves, impossible to be traced to the spot of depredation—up to the owners of these boats, whose lying affidavit cannot be proved a perjury. They not only steal from piers and vessels, but they even rob the atores along South and West sts—their plan being to watch the policeman on patrol, and after he has passed the block, the stolen goods are, in the darkness, burried down to the wharf and dropped into passed the block, the stolen goods are, in the dark-ness, burried down to the wharf and dropped into the best, conveniently in waiting, which instantly pulls off into the stream and baffles pursuit or de-tection, since no one can know at what point along our water front a landing may be effected, or whether, in fact, the results may not rendezuous for the occasion at Hoboken, Jersey City, Brook-lyn, or Williamsburgh! I have conclusive evidence that some of these thieving boats come from a con-siderable distance, and that not unfrequently a good sized smack is lying off in the harbor, which acts as sized smack is lying off in the harbor, which acts as receiving vessel for the night, shifting her anchor age with the early dawn, so as to evade recogni

Manner of Stenling.

The class of versels that suffer most from the de-predations of river thieves, are those that belong to foreign ports, and that seldom visit our harbor.— These vessels are boarded at night by one of the gang, who noiselersly casts into the water small suchors, heavy bound blocks, small chain cables, hawsers, logwood, pig iron, and any other articles that will sink; and after the vessel has left the port, the articles are raised again by means of grappling irons, and sold with the most perfect im-

Boats engaged in bringing produce to market suffer to a large extent from the depredations of these men. Barrels of beef, pork, and cheese, and firkins men. Barrels of beef, pork, and cheese, and firkins and pails of butter, are stolen from the tow and canal beats; produce of all kinds is carried off in large quantities, especially when it is piled upon the docks, and should the policemen detect them while at their work, they have only to jump into their boats and bear off their ill-gotten gain, while the policemen are utterly unable to follow after them. In this way ship yards are robbed of the tools used by the workmen; of iron bolts, spikes and copper, and frequently these thieves land in the neighborhood of new buildings, which they also strip of everything moveable. Instances have come to neightorhood of new buildings, which they also strip of everything moveable. Instances have come to my knowledge where they have butchered swine, sheep and calves while penned up on the end of the docks, and carried them off without being detected. They frequently make excursions to villages and towns situated on the East and North Rivers, and rifle stores of their contents, which they carry away in their boats, so that the amount of property stolen by river thieves is incalculable.

Operations in the Second Ward.

Operations in the Second Ward.

The Captain of the Second Patrol District in his report made to me says:

The amount of property stolen from the end of the piers, and from the ships lying at our docas, is enormous. As near as I can ascertain, there has been between \$1,700 and \$1,800 worth of property stolen within the last three months. The thieves manage it so adroitly that even those on board of the vessel cannot detect them. They muffle their oars so as to prevent them from making a noise, and in this manner they approach a vessel without fear of detection, and steal rope and other articles not too heavy to be removed with facility. These not too heavy to be removed with facility. These pirates have been known to unshackle the cables of vessels, know that they were to sail the next morning, and could not stay to drag for their anckors, and when the vessel had gone to sea they would get the anchor up and sell it. I have heard of several instances of this kind.

Surprising Adreitness

To show with what dexterity and skill they manage their operations. I would state that on one occasion they went on board of the ship Harbinger at night, and removed the large bell and carried it away without making the least noise, or alarming the persons on board, who are always readily awakened at the least sound of the bell.

awakened at the least sound of the bell.

Cases have been known where private watchmen have been employed to watch liquor, and while lying on the docks, the river thieves have gone underneath the bridges of the dock at low water, and, by boring holes through casks, have empired them of their contents without being detected. In this way they steal oil, molasses, and other liquids, and sometimes coffee, especially when they have found holes in the flooring of the bridge.

Schemes and Plans.

A large number of the juvenile thieves mentioned in my report to your Honor on the lat day of November last, are in the habit of assisting the iver thieves in a manner that clearly indicates a reflect knowledge of the mystery of crime. Merchardize having been landed from a vessel, and piled up on the docks, is watched, and, at a favora-

piled up on the docas, is watched, and, at layorable opportunity, rolled over into the river, when the
iver thief quickly transfers the article to his boat,
and the spoil is divided between them.

At other times, the vagabonds will contrive to
get up a sham light on the deck, in the neighborhead of the vessel intended to be robbed, and while
he attention of the hands on board is directed to
he fraces, the river thieves slip stesithily on board, he fraces, the river thieves slip stesithily on board, and carry off many articles before the people return to their work; and they operate in the same manner to divert the attention of the men from one side of the deck to the other, to enable them to remove articles into their boats unperceived.

They are also assisted by persons who go around in boats, for the estensible purpose of buying old rope, and others that go on board of vessels for the purpose of buying slush, who convey information to their confederates, to enable them successfully

to carry on their operations.

Pelice unable to watch the River. Blame cannot be attached to the police of the several river Wards, under the present system, since it is impossible for a single man, having several blocks of stores to watch, to take care of the innumerable vessels lying at our docks or anchored in the atream; and even where the rogues are discovered, they seldom can be arrested, for the want of means to follow after

That the merchants and shipping interest should That the merchants and shipping interest should have proper protection, cannot be denied; and it becomes a matter of the first importance, not only to the commerce of our city, but to the best interests of the community senerally—in preserving the morals of the city—that some effectual remedy should be adopted without delay.

This subject is daily assuming a more important aspect, and I should be wanting in the discharge of the duties confided to me, did I not invite your Honor's attention to it, especially when it is considered that, in addition to the large amount of product of the constant of the confidence of the constant of t

dered that, in addition to the large amount of property which can be saved from pillage a large number of persons who now subsist and even grow rich by purchasing stolen merchandise, will be compelled to become honest, and to follow more worthy

pelled to become houest, and to follow more worthy and honerable pursuits.

The police department, with its present powers and means, can guard the streets and buildings of the city; but it has no facilities for supervising the waters of the harbor. Our police jurisdiction extends to low water mark, on the Jersey and Long laland shores, and it seems but reasonable that means of conveyance should be furcished whereby the members of the department may be enabled to reach offenders as well upon the water as on the land. This city should be provided with such conservative appliances; for unfortunately, our limits are now swarming with European rogues, who must be met with weapons similar to those which operated so effectually in driving them from the operated so effectually in driving them from the miles of river front, without boats to follow and detect depredators who operate in boats.

A River Police Proposed.

In this view of this important subject, I would respectfully beg leave to direct your Honor's attention to the organization of a River Police, which tion to the organization of a inter-rounds shall be furnished with well built and substantial bosts, under such rules and regulations as may seem advisable by the Councils of the City. It is not intended that this branch of the department seem advisable by the Councils of the City. It is not intended that this branch of the department shall be immediately as full and efficient as even the great interests to be protected imporatively and instantly demand, but to test the experiment

ard instantly demand, but to test the experiment of three boats.

To test the experiment, three boats would be sufficient; one to take charge of the first patrol district, and the others to take charge of the patrol district lying above the first district on the North and East Rivers.

The expense attending this system would be comparatively trifling, as it would not require any additional policemen; while the protection it would afford to our merchants, and the amount of crime that would thereby be prevented, would be of incalculable benefit to the City.

I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon your

Horor the necessity of adopting immediate necessity of prevent these depredations, and thus affect the protection to our commerce demanded by the exigencies of the case. algencies of the case.
All which is respectfully submitted.
GEO. W. MATSELL. Chief of Parce.

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I UNINHED HOURS for single gentleme, we to far meals, at 47 White a few doors went of free way. The location is very desirable, with no children to boarders in the house. Two large rooms, commandes, through a large pantry, or a parior and bedroom silving if desired.

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